



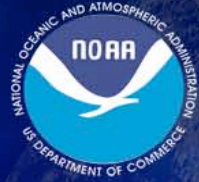
Generation of AIRS Radiance Dataset for Climate Studies

Mitch Goldberg, Lihang Zhou

Satellite Meteorology and Climatology Division

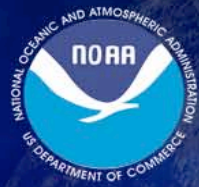
NOAA/NESDIS

September 26, 2006 AIRS Science Team Meeting



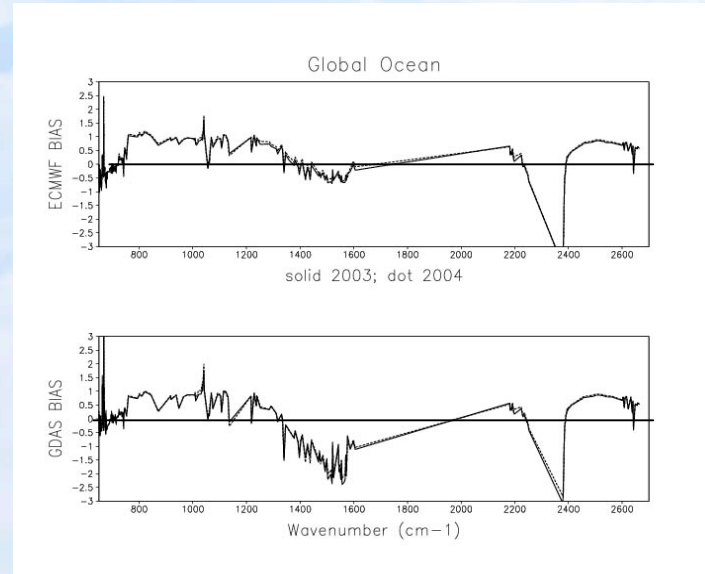
Motivation

- AIRS radiances are climate quality
- Key climate forcing, feedback and response variables are imbedded in AIRS
- Monthly maps of AIRS radiances should be valuable to the climate community
- Must angle adjust AIRS to a reference angle to generate monthly maps – limb adjustment



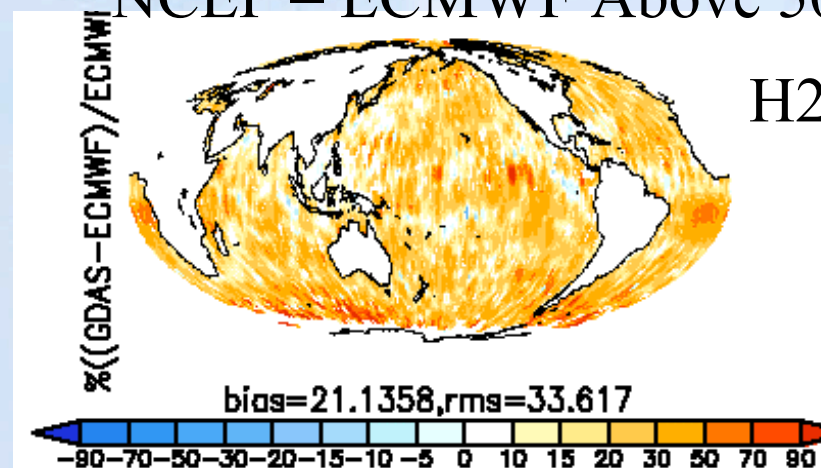
Applications of Mapped Spectrally Resolved Radiances

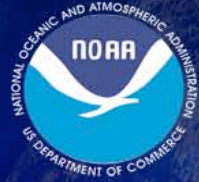
- Compare radiances with simulated radiances from model analyses
- Compare different years to see how the outgoing infrared radiances have changed.



NCEP – ECMWF Above 500 mb

H2O





AIRS Lib Adjustment Methodology:

Step 1). Limb adjust the off-nadir PCS to the nadir PCS.

Step 2). Reconstructed the observation using the limb-adjusted PCS.

- The first few PCS contain the primary information coming from the earth...
- They are highly correlated to most of the channels, especially those from the surface to about 200mb... which contribute to the most of the limb effect.

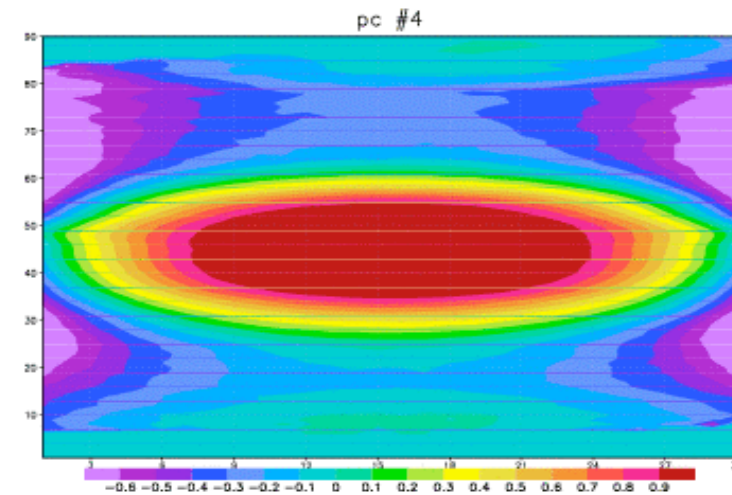
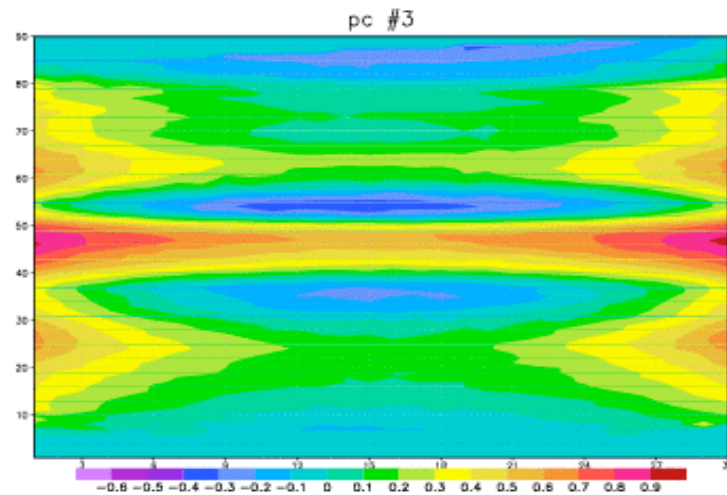
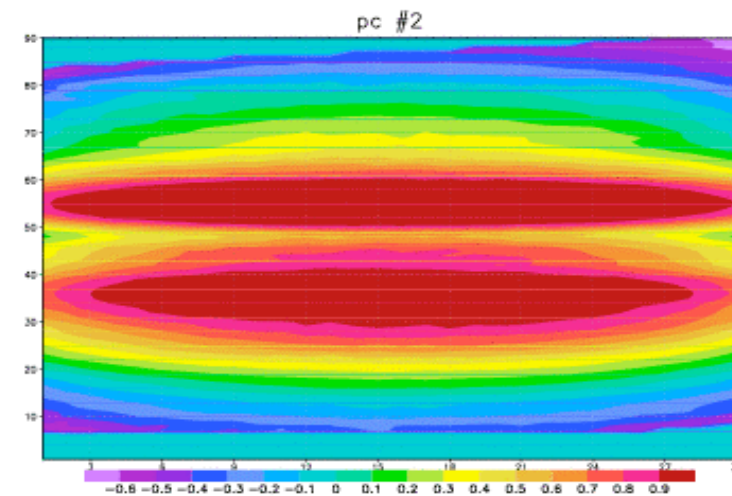
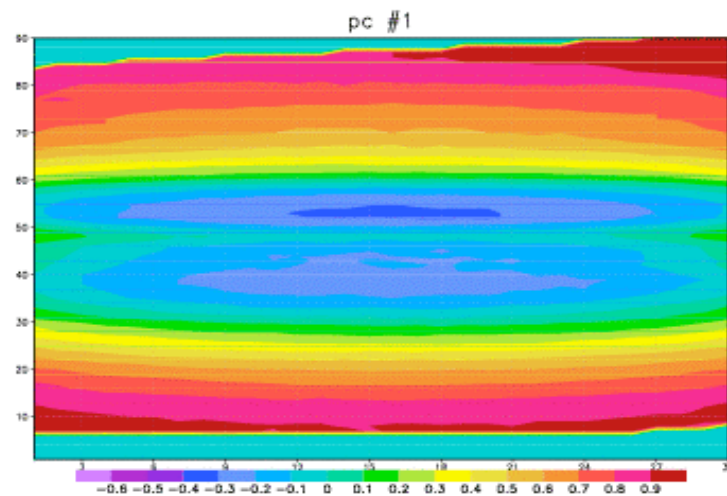
We use first four PCS plus the PCS which is being predicted as the predictors:

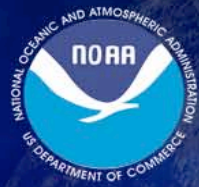
$$Y = X^T b$$

X is a vector of unadjusted pcs, and b is a vector of coefficients.

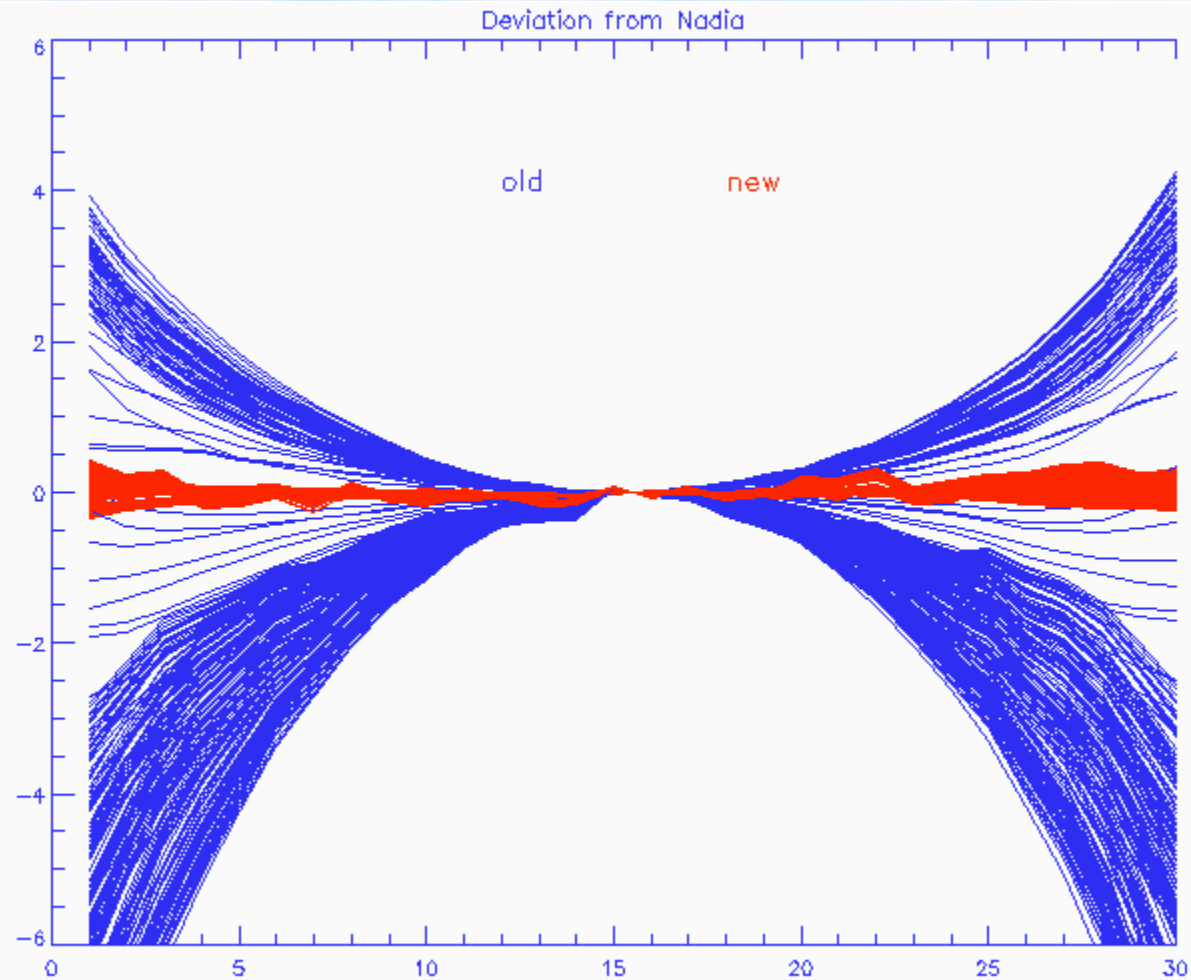
Y and x are means over latitude bands from a large time period so that variations as a function of beam position are not due to variations in airmass and surface features.

Lat. Bin means of PCS based on Jan to June 2005



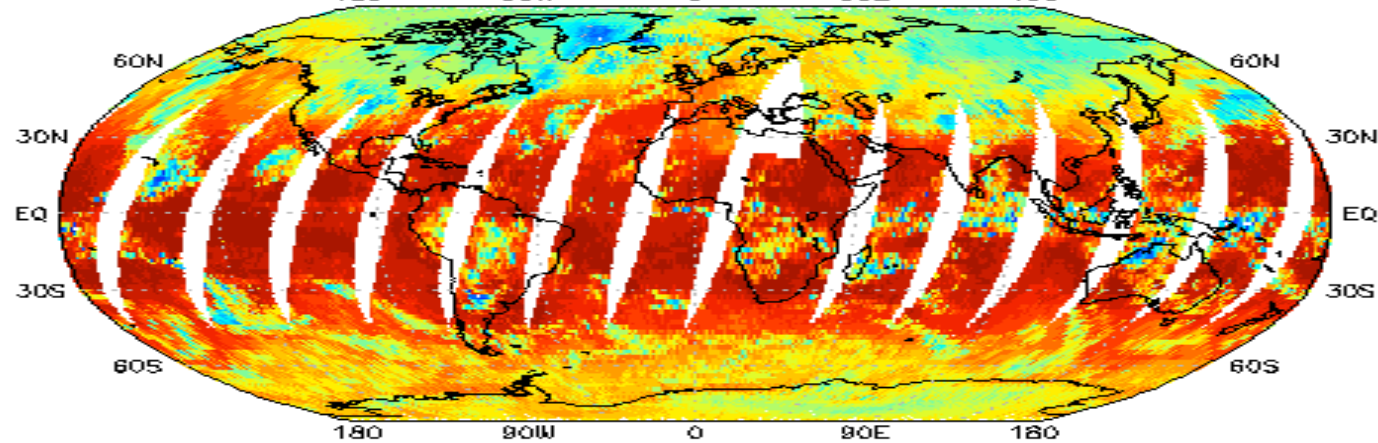


Deviation from Nadir FOV

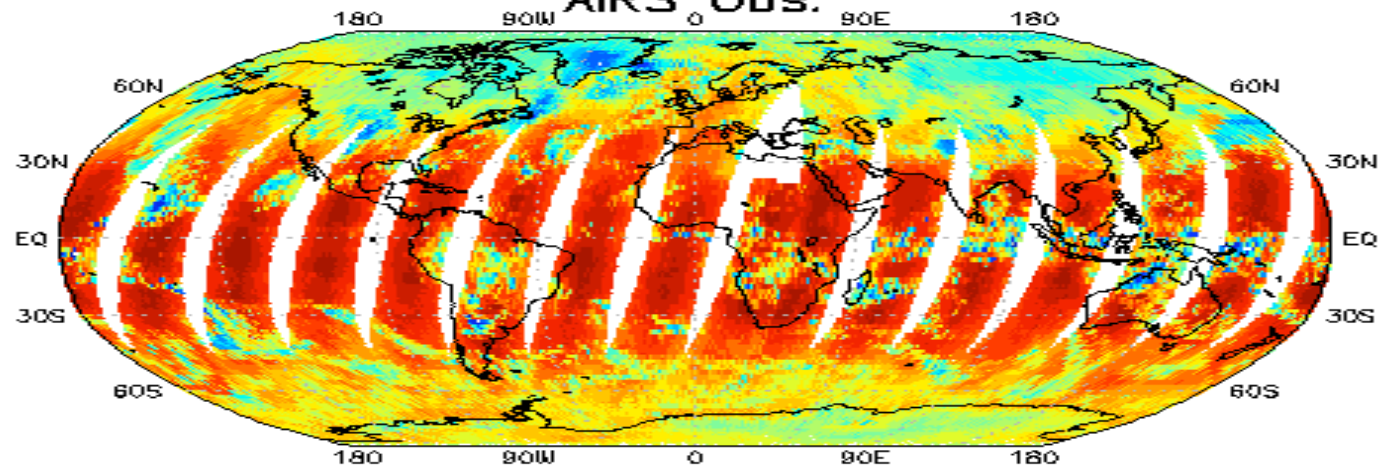


Upper Troposphere

Lim. Corr. January 1st, 2005, [743.4cm⁻¹]



AIRS Obs.



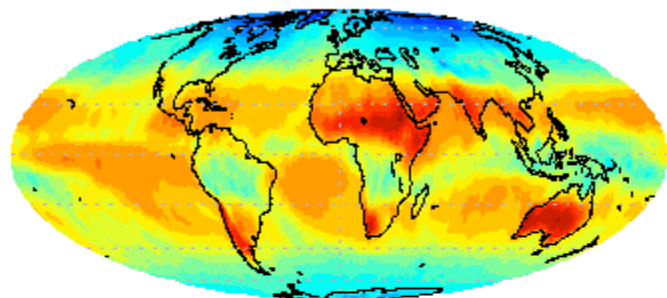
269.8
266.2
262.6
259.0
255.4
251.8
248.2
244.6
241.0
237.4
233.8
230.2
226.6
223.0
219.4
215.8
212.2
208.6
205.0



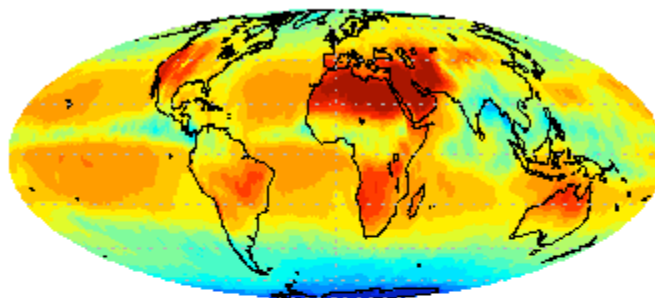
Window

979.017cm⁻¹

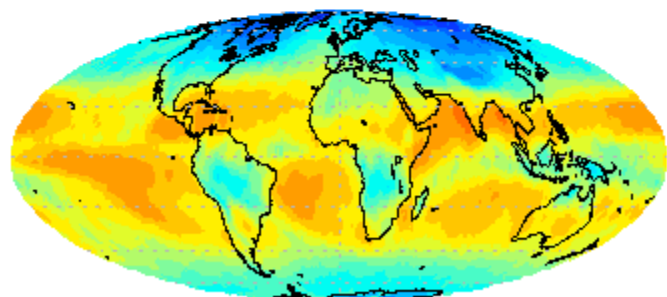
Jan Ascending



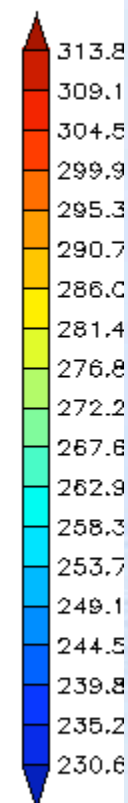
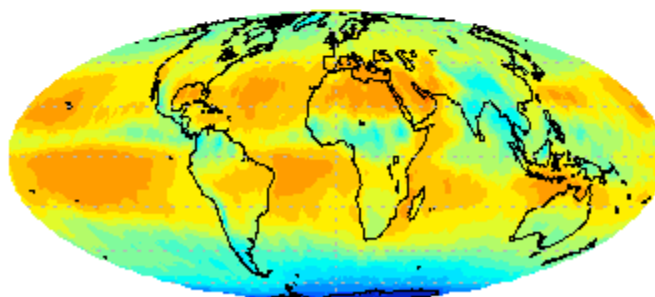
Jul Ascending



Jan Descending



Jul Descending

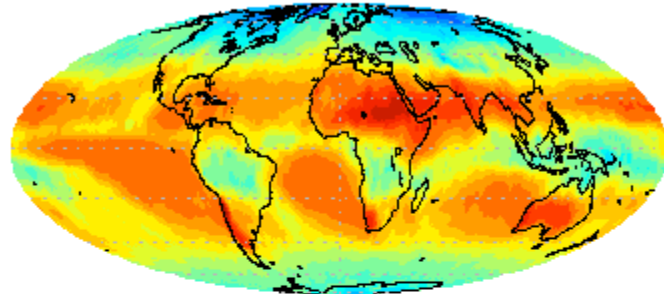




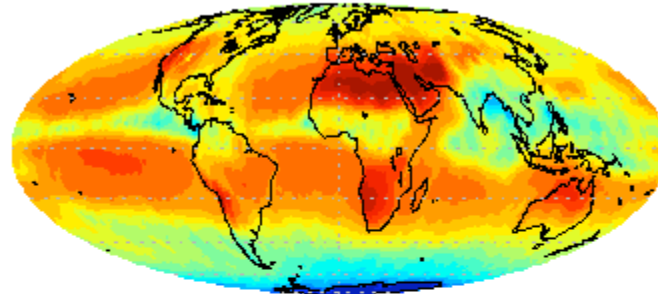
Water – Lower Troposphere

1285.32cm⁻¹

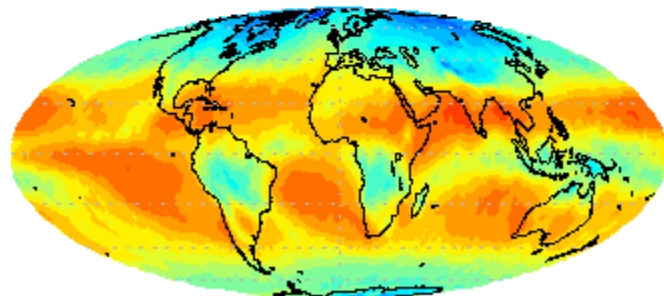
Jan Ascending



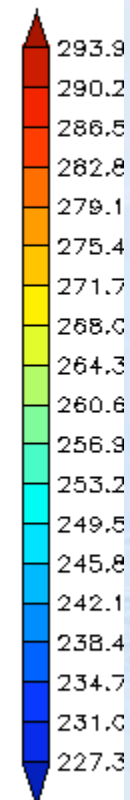
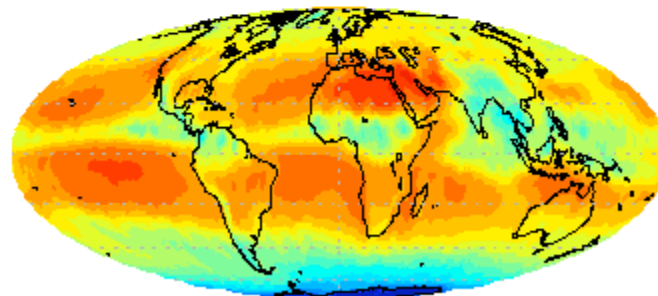
Jul Ascending



Jan Descending



Jul Descending

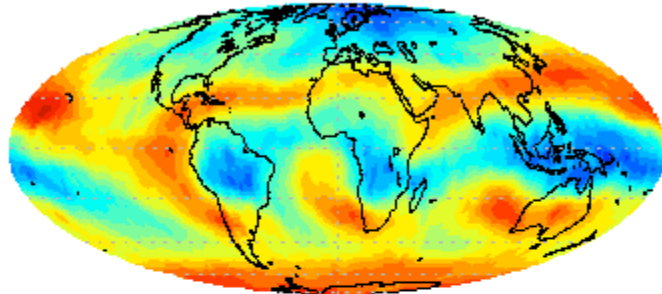




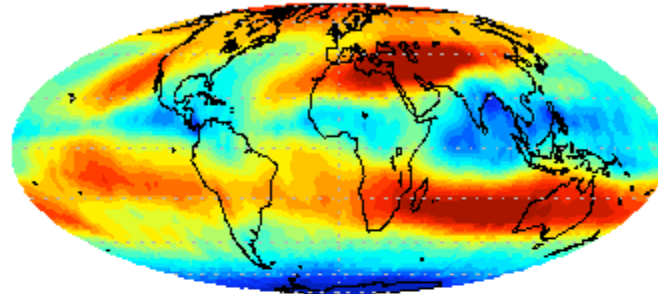
Water – Upper Troposphere

1520.87cm⁻¹

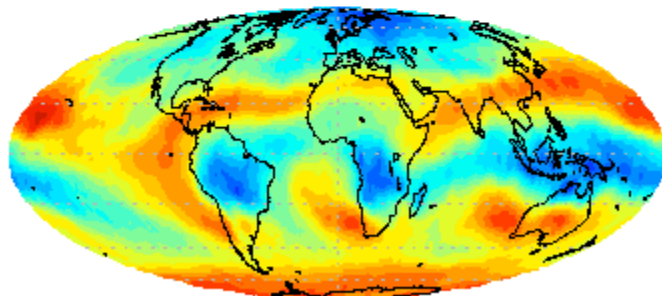
Jan Ascending



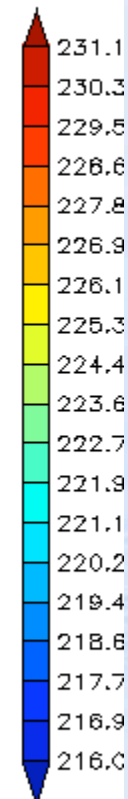
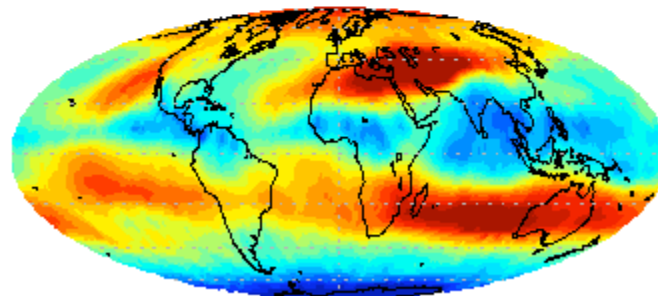
Jul Ascending



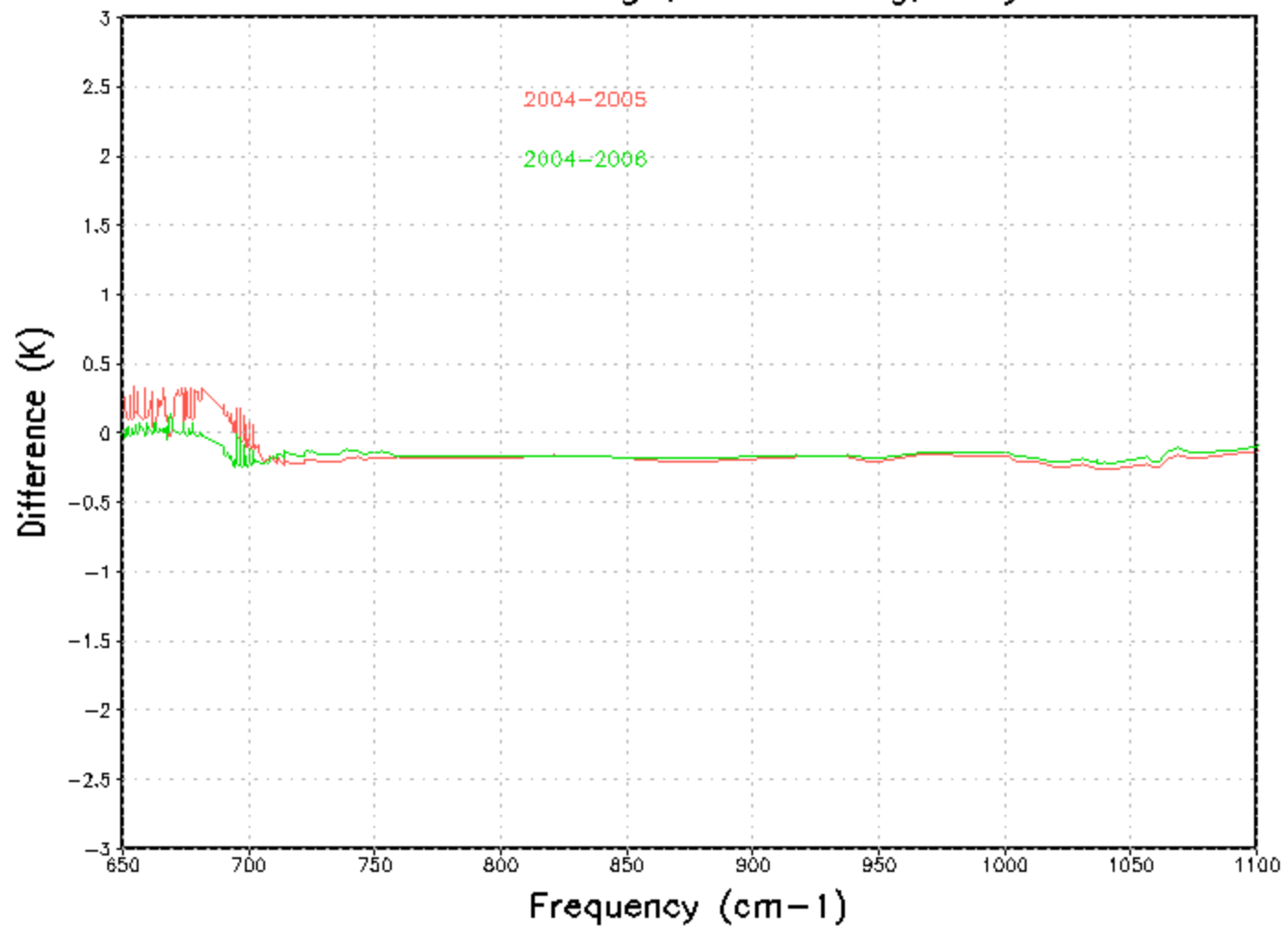
Jan Descending



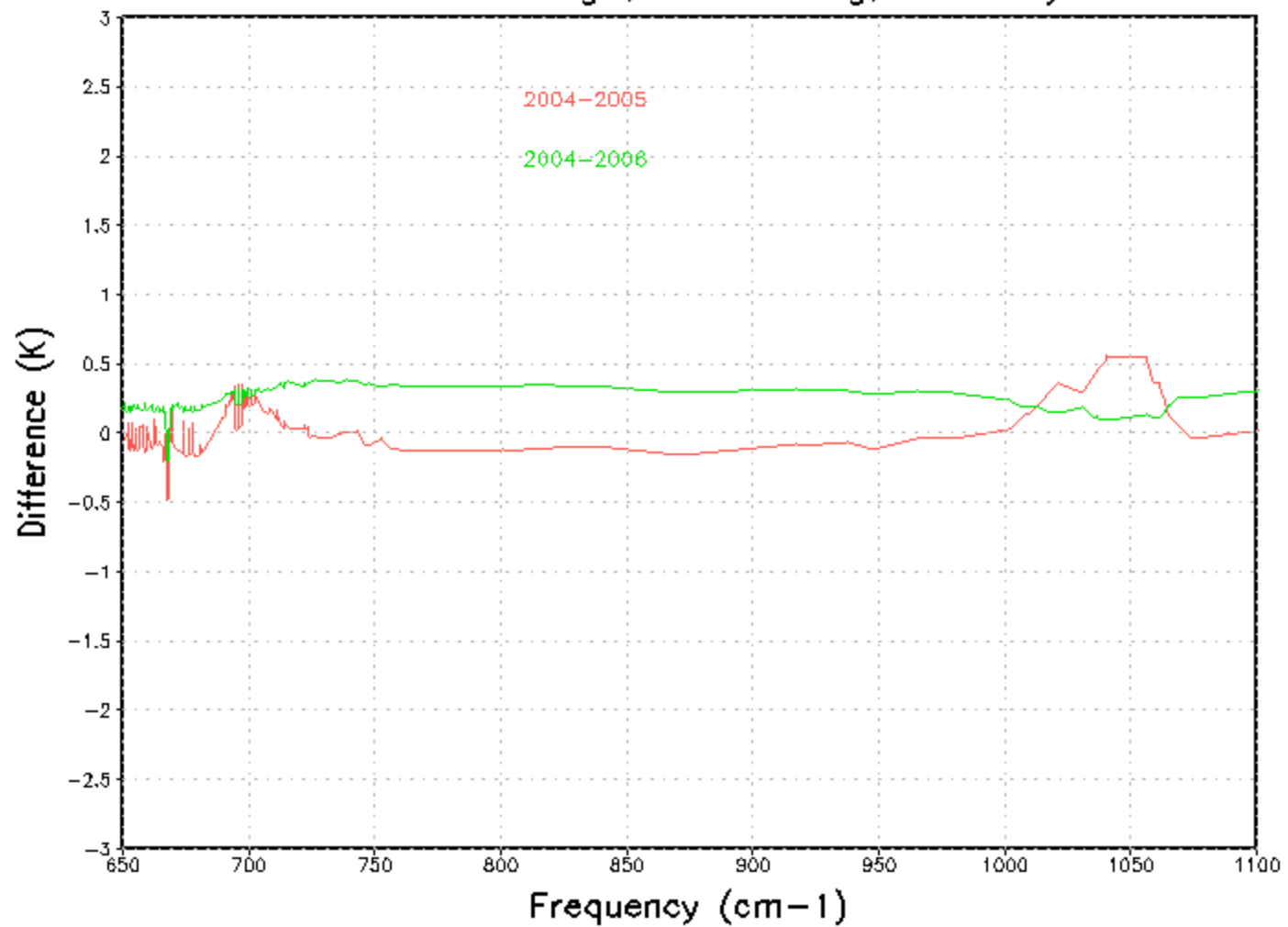
Jul Descending



Global Average, Ascending, July

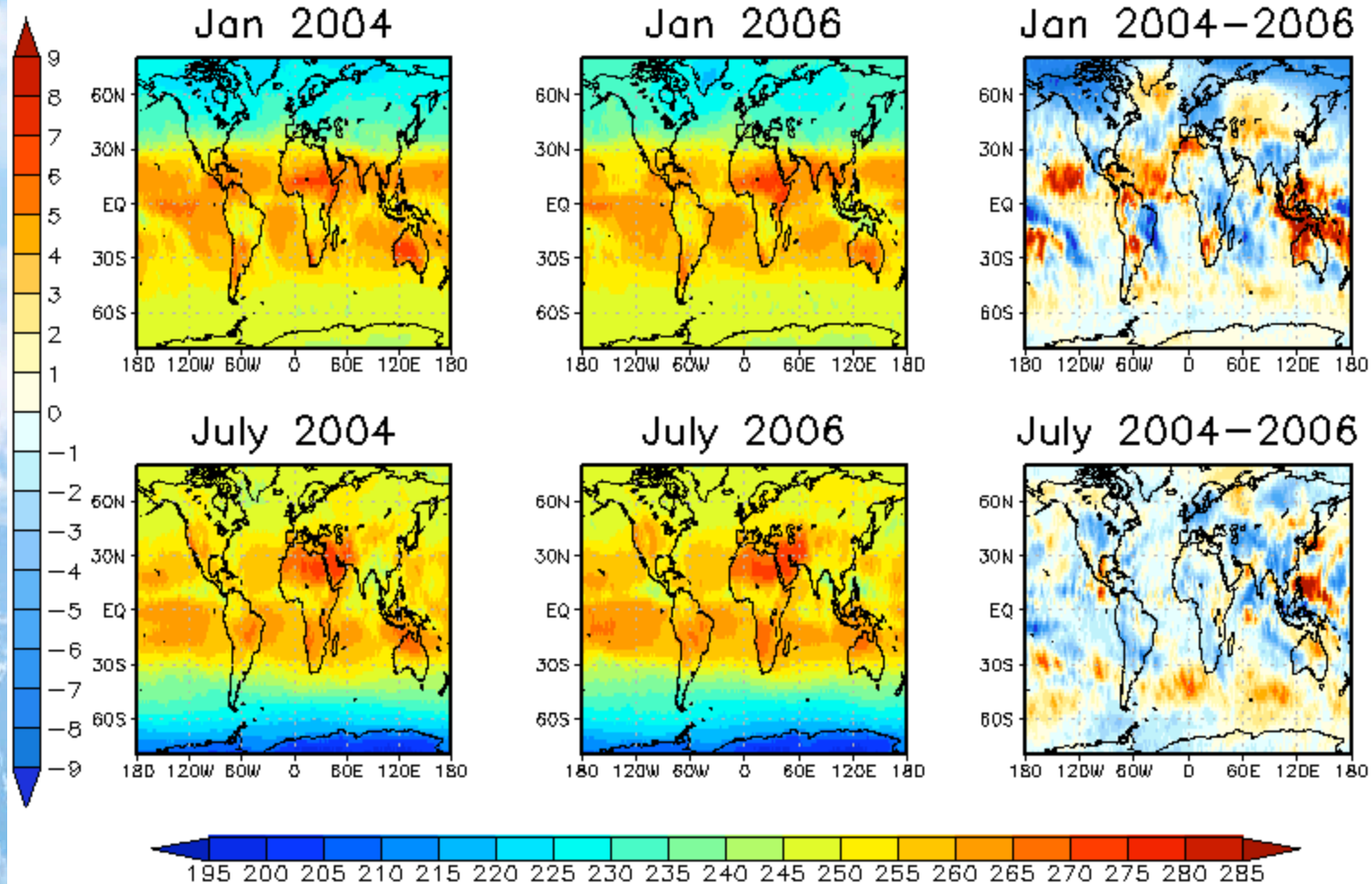


Global Average, Ascending, January



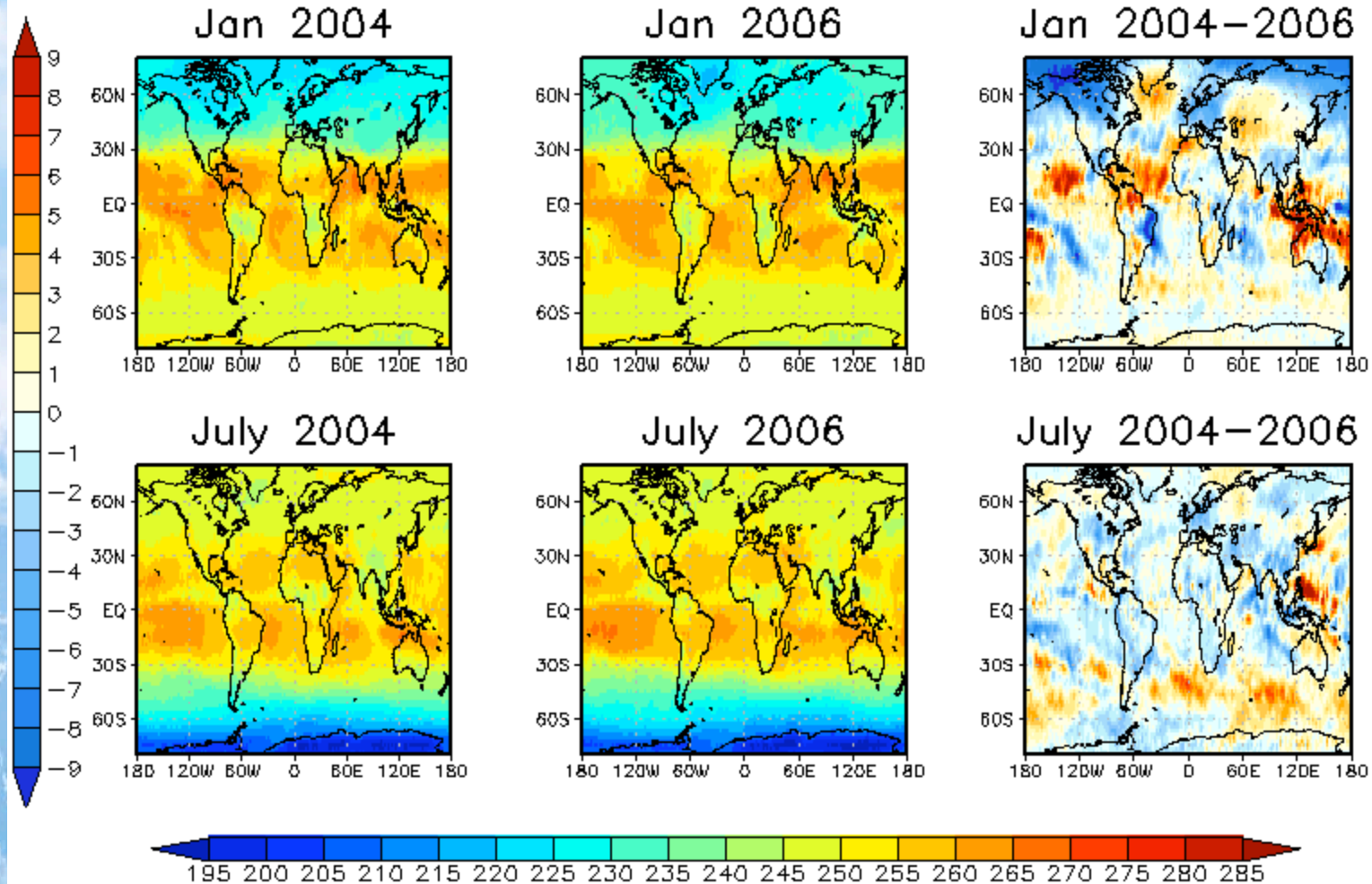
Ascending

1040.03cm⁻¹



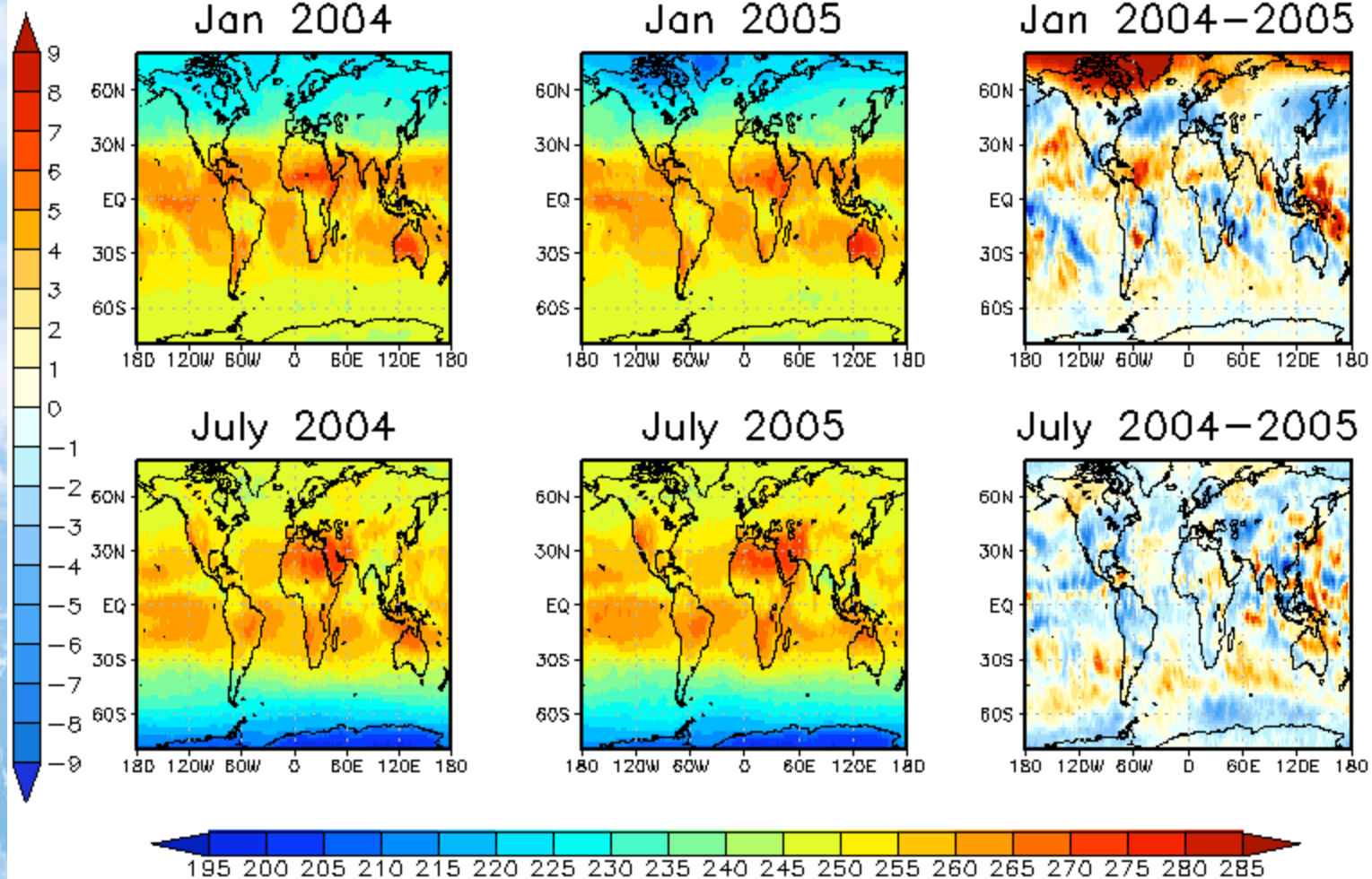
Descending

1040.03cm⁻¹



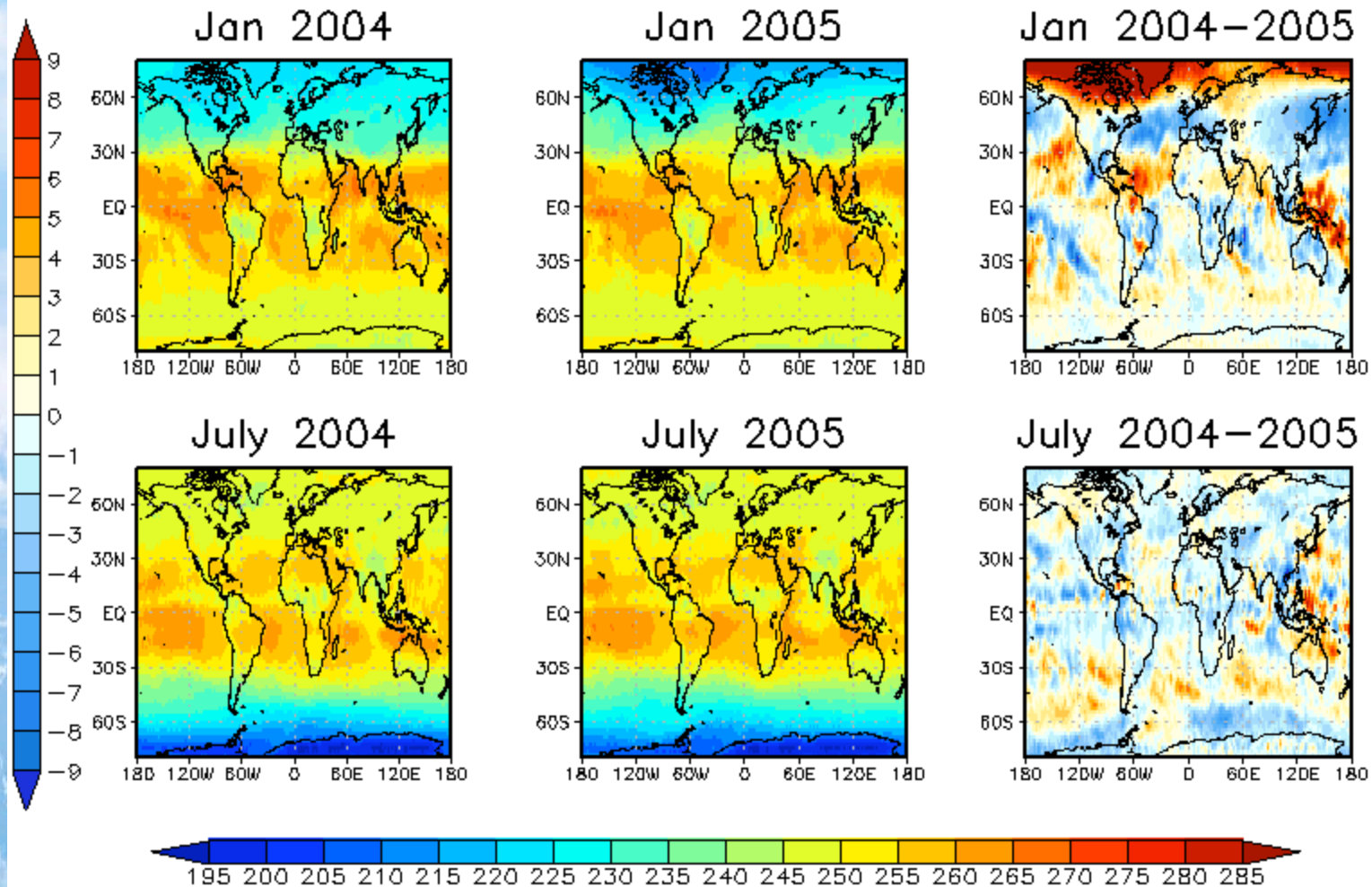
Ascending

1040.03cm^{-1}

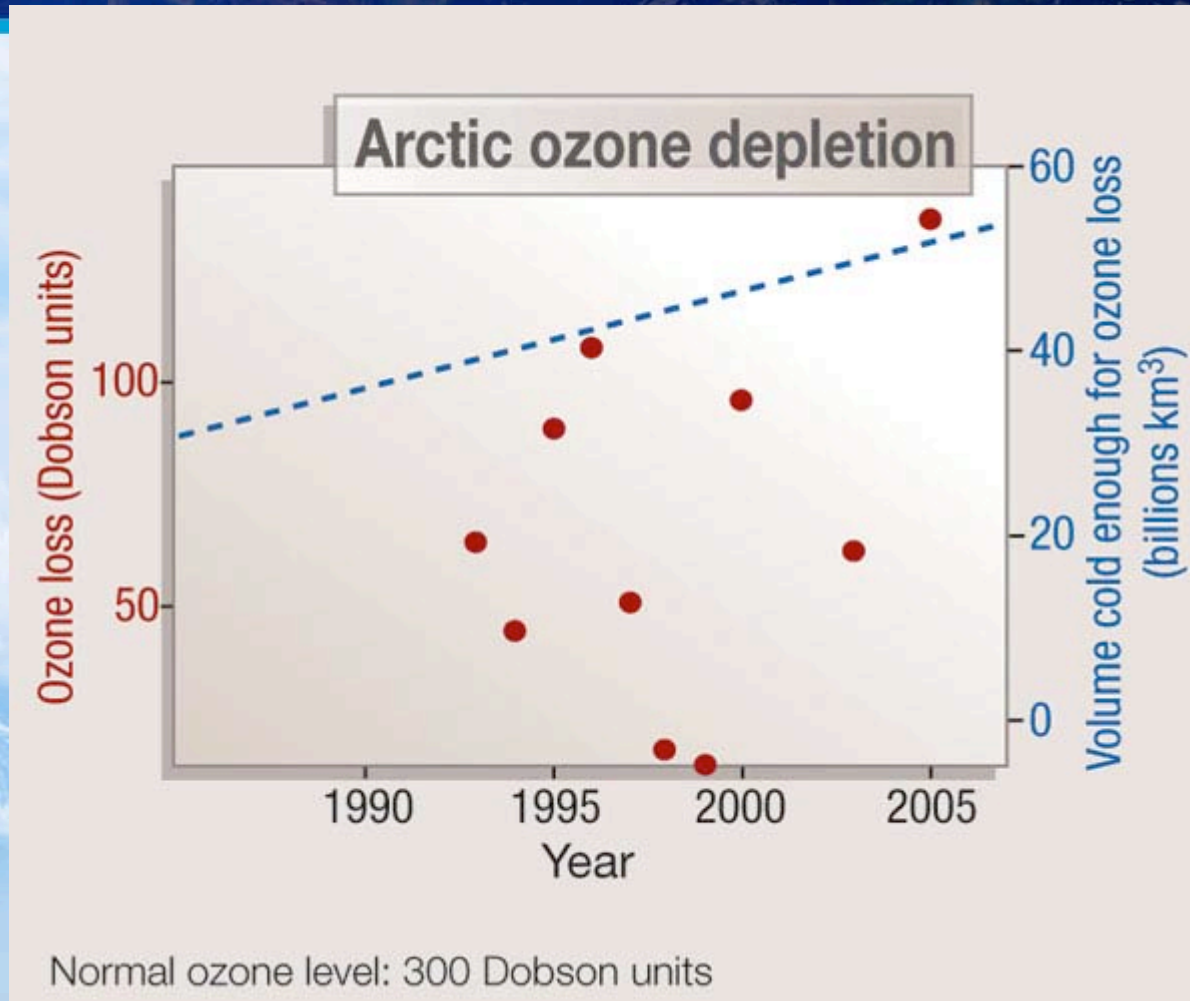


1040.03cm⁻¹

Descending



Ozone Loss



Arctic trends scrutinized as chilly winter destroys ozone

Is climate change to blame for looming northern hole?

Quirin Schiermeier, *Nature*, 5/5/05



Summary

- Generating monthly maps of limb adjusted radiances.
- Need further validation – test limb adjustment in the PGE
- Next step – generate clear monthly maps to allow studies of cloud forcing